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will be at owner's risk.

Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Main office of The Tribune, atmnly "The Tribune, New-York. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and
rders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be
secived at the following branch offices in New-York:
Branch Office. 1.338 Breadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 956 Breadway, between 22d and 23d ste. till 8 p. m.
No. 956 Sec. 1338 Breadway, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 756 34-ave, near 37th-st. 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
No. 150 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave, 10 a. m. to 7:30

m. Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner of 14th-st. 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave. 1.708 latave
No. 180 East 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.
IN OTHER CITIES.

Washington-1,322 F-st. London, 26 Bedford-st, Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Emperor Frederick drove out in an open carriage; he was enthusiastically greeted along the route. === Dr. Mangold, of Kiel, is about to start on an expedition in search of Stanley. = The Legislature of New-Zealand passed bill restricting Chinese immigration. Thomas Joseph Condon, Irish M. P., was sentenced to a month's imprisenment under the Crimes Act. Five hundred persons were drowned by the fleods in Mesopotamia. - Mr. Gladstone received an address from 1,200 Quakers favoring Home Rule.

Congress .- Both branches in session . === Sen Mr. Blair introduced a bill to preserve the Sabbath; the amended River and Harbor bill was reported back; the appropriations are increased nearly a million and a half. ---- House: Dalzell charged Mr. Scott with having made false "The Record"; the bill to establish a Department of Agriculture and the Diplomatic bill were passed.

Domestic.-The General Assembly of the Pres byterian Church discussed the needs of the mission to the freedmen and of work in educating young men for the ministry. ___ Dr. Woodrow, the evolutionist, was heard on his appeal from a sentence for heresy to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. ____ The food continued to abate in the upper Mississippi River. === The New-York baseball club defeated the Detroit nine by a score of 8 to 7. ___ The second trial of Barelay Peak for murder was begun.

City and Suburban .- Brilliant success of the testimonial to Lester Wallack; the net receipts \$20,000. ____ A jury was secured in the Kerr trial, and Assistant District-Attorney Fitzgerald made the opening speech for the prosecution. Bishops to be voted for to-day in the Methodist Episcopal Conference. === The Newark baseball feated the Jersey City by 6 to 4. == Reorganization of the American Trust and Loan Company. - Colonel Fellows announced that he would be obliged to postpone the Diss Debar trial for a few days. - Winners at Gravesend : Cyclops, Brown Duke, Larchmont, Fides, Taviston, Marsh Redon. = Ex-Judge Hilton testified that the original ledger, journal and cash-book of A. T. Stewart, kept and in use at the time of his death, cannot be found, and are supposed to be destroyed === At the Coroner's inquest on the man Murray, killed by electricity, experts testified that the only perfect method of rendering the electric light wires harmless was to put them underground. A boy, age fourteen, was fatally burned by accident at a school children's festival The Congregational Club of New-York held its annual election of officers. === Stocks dull and generally firm, with irregular changes, closing

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest 51; average, 59 1-4.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Burope at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The House has passed the bill establishing the Department of Agriculture. It appears to | should help him. be a curious bill, entailing upon those who are expected to execute its provisions a chapter of duties having a more or less definite relation to agriculture which are appalling to contemplate. It imposes upon the President s responsibility which he would probably prefer to deal with in any other than a Presidential year.

To-day the Methodist General Conference will perform the most interesting as well as the most important single piece of work which it was called together to do. It will elect five new Bishops. In the Methodist Church the episcopal dignity is peculiar. The Bishops have no fixed diocese. Their authority is not bounded by territorial measurements. They are the General Superintendents of the Church, equal in power and co-ordinate in jurisdiction, baying authority in the same degree over all the conferences of the Church. Over these they preside in turn according to a schedule prepared by themselves. Naturally, the office is held in the highest esteem, and only the best as well as the ablest of the Methodist clergy can hope to reach it. There are many candidates before the Conference, all being men of exceptional strength. The action taken to-day will be regarded with more than National in-

At last a jury has been obtained in whose hands the fate of Thomas B. Kerr is confided, and the serious work of presenting the evidence against him will be entered upon today. If he is adjudged guilty, it will not he possible to complain of his not having had a fair chance. Of all the band of conspirators from whose infamous bargain the Broadway road resulted, Kerr is the least offensive That does not mean that he is the least guilty On the contrary, no one's tracks in the conspiracy are plainer than his. It merely serves as an explanation of the fact that the press has cerned itself as little about his conviction. The pretence that he has been tried by the

newspapers cannot be made. The District-Attorney and his office have thus far proved so weak and unsuccessful that they cannot afford to add another to their list of failures. They must redeem themselves in this trial or be regarded as hopeless.

Coroner Levy is doing the city a substantial service in so shaping the inquiry into the death of Lineman Thomas Murray as to lay bare all the perils to which citizens are exposed so long as the telegraph and electric lighting wires are above ground. The testimony taken vesterday amounted to a candid confession on the part of the representatives of the various companies owning the wires that they were a constant menace to human life, a menace that could only be evaded by burying them. Mayor Hewitt and the other members of the Subway Board will testify to-day, and the session is likely to prove interesting. It seems extraordinary when every one agrees that the wires are a nuisance and a fruitful source of peril and should be placed in the conduits promptly, that it is not done. To say that there is no money to do it with, when there is plenty of money to waste on superfluous clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, is not satisfactory. Men are being killed at too great a rate to make that excuse tolerable.

THE SITUATION.

What is the prospect as to the tariff? Mr. Mills professes to be confident that his bill will pass the House, free wool and all, whenever it can be brought to a vote. But even Mr. Mills does not profess confidence that his bill can be forced through the Senate, or that any bill can be passed in that body which the House will accept. The Senate has already appointed a sub-committee to gather information for the framing of a bill which, it is supposed, nearly all the Republican Senators, with several of the Democrats, will vote to substitute for the House bill, if that reaches the Senate. Upon a disagreement between the two Houses the issue will go to the country, with the Democratic party committed to the Mills bill and the President's theories. But it is possible that Mr. Mills overrate

the strength of his bill in the House. A careful canvass on the other side discloses only three Republicans who will vote for his bill, and thirteen Democrats who will vote against it, while over thirty of the Democrats are anxious to vote for amendments. If this canvass is correct, the 149 Republicans, thirteen Democrats, and one Independent against the bill, make a clear majority of the House, with three other members in doubt. But there can be no certainty that the President's patronage may not seduce a few more of the thirteen Democratic members, or that his threats may not frighten some into submission. It is just as well to face the fact frankly that a Democratic vete to defend home industry must be cast against the declared policy of the Democratic party, against the will of the President, who is now the only Democrat that can possibly hold the executive power and patronage for the next four years, and against the dictates of a Democratic caucus, and in all probability of a Democratic convention. For there is now very little probability that the bill can be brought to a vote before the St. Louis convention has been held, and while Mr. Randall has in set terms declared that he would not vote for the measure in any case, it would not be strange if some others should lack his firmness.

The possibility that the measure may pass the House, if brought to a direct vote without any opportunity for amendment, is therefore to be carefully considered by Republicans. It will not do for them to say, "So much the better; that will help the Republican party." Their duty as Representatives is to defeat a bad bill if they can; to avoid if possible the prolonged uncertainty which would necessarily follow if the bill should go to the Senate. Their duty is to throw away not a single chance of its defeat, not a single weapon by which a fatal blow may be dealt to this latest conspiracy of free-traders. The fact that many Democrats are in favor of important amend ments opens another and in many respects the best chance of defeating the bill. The wool clause is one which some Dem-

ocrats are anxious to have changed. What would happen if that could be stricken out, leaving the present duty in force? For one thing, the measure would then be utterly impracticable and absurd, without modification of the whole woollen section. In effect that would send the bill back to the committee, and at the same time it would defeat the President on the one definite feature of his message. A repeal of the duties on sugar would be equally effective, or a material increase in the reduction of duties, and so would a repeal of the whole or a large part of the internal taxes. These are all changes which many Democrats are anxious to support, and at the same time they are changes which the majority of Democrats, under the leadership of the President and Mr. Mills, cannot support. Unless the Republicans fail to act with substantial unanimity, unless, in other words, they fail to use their legitimate power for the defeat of the bill, the chances of its defeat are still good, and Mr. Mills virtually confesses this in proposing an agreement by which a direct vote can be forced on the bill as it stands. He wants, if he can, to save the President's policy from defeat in a Democratic House. There is no reason why Republicans

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA. Australia has followed the example of the United States in restricting Chinese immigration. Large classes of unemployed laborers in the colonies have united in a popular agitation against the Mongolians and have compelled the leading Governments to adopt stringent measures. The poll-tax on these unwelcome immigrants has been increased in New South Wales from \$50 to \$500; their naturalization has been prohibited altogether; rigid restrictions are imposed as to residence and trading; and vessels are allowed to land only one Chinaman for every 300 tons. Chinese merchants are allowed to trade in certain districts of the provinces, but the number for each district is limited to five. These restrictions were authorized by the Government bill passed last week by the Colonial Assembly without a dissenting voice. The resident Chinese have recently been attacked by mobs at Brisbane and immigrants and cargoes have not been permitted to and at Sydney and Melbourne. The Colonial authorities of Queensland and Victoria favor a policy of complete exclusion, and in New-Zealand the Premier has publicly announced his conversion to the same views. Public feeling is, perhaps, fiercest and most intolerant in New South Wales against Chinese cheap labor, but throughout Australia it is increasing in bitterness and the negotiation of a treaty by the British Foreign Office by which immigration may be prohibited outright is urgently demanded as a measure of Colonial protection

against Asian hives of population. The Chinese when excluded from the United States naturally turned their faces toward Australia, where they found a congenial climate and a working population with which they could readily compete both in wages and in the number of working hours. Speculators who had formerly found the contract system profitable in America were eager to supply landholders and manufacturers in the South Seas with | vote the whole of any party ticket has only to

agricultural laborers and factory hands that could work twelve or fourteen hours a day and be glad to take a fraction of the wages paid ordinarily to working people. Scarcely had the Mongolian swarms begun to settle in the suburbs of the leading ports of entry before an angry outery was raised by the whites. Times were hard and work was scarce, and the unemployed and the employed alike perceived the impracticability of competition with that frugal, industrious and prolific race. Experienced colonial statesmen, recalling the rapidity with which the Chinese have overrun Java and portions of Siam, have lent a ready ear to the popular demand for stringent legislation against the newcomers. "Australia for the Australians" has become the rallying cry of parties and governments in the South Seas. The Chinese invasion is looked upon as a menace to the prosperity of the colonists and the Mother State will be required to effect a diplomatic settlement of the question.

This problem ought not to be a difficult one for the Foreign and Colonial Offices to solve, since the Chinese Government itself is very anxious to retain the surplus population at home and to divert it to new districts in the north and west. Lord Salisbury can succeed doubtless in negotiating a treaty by which Mongolian immigration to the South Seas will be effectually prohibited; and when the Australian Governments have received assurances that no more Chinese will be landed in their ports they will probably be willing to modify the stringent legislation against trading recently enacted and to prevent scenes of mob violence like these witnessed in Brisbane. New South Wales has acted with precipitate haste in adopting a drastic policy without consultation with the Colonial Office; but it has only anticipated the demands of the remaining provinces. England will find it necessary, we think, to waive all questions of Imperial right and to negotiate a convention similar to those arranged by Secretaries Evarts and Bayard. The day has gone by when Great Britain can give prominence to its own diplomatic interests at the expense of the legislative requirements of the larger colonies.

LOCAL OPTION IN MICHIGAN, The inferences as to the political effect of the decision against Local Option in Michigan seem much exaggerated. The Supreme Court of the State has declared the law unconstitutional, and until a new law can be adopted. the thirty-five out of the eighty-three counties of the State which have already voted to prohibit the liquor traffic within their borders, must go under the operations of the general law fixing \$300 and \$500 as the taxes on beer and spirits sales respectively. If it could be shown that the failure of the law was due to any grave error on the part of the Legislature, implying a lack of sincerity in the work, there might, perhaps, be some ground for expecting a serious reaction against the Republican party. But the law has been overturned upon a trifling technical point, though, of course, one that the court could not overlookmerely that the title did not state precisely all the objects comprised in the law. This is one of the "clerical errors" of legislation that will occur now and then, and can hardly be laid up as a grievous offence against the political party which is nominally responsible.

Why it should drive any large number of per-

sons to vote the Prohibition ticket is not easy

The Republicans have already shown their readiness to pass a Local Option law, and the right to pass such a law has been everywhere sustained by the courts. Net only have the Local Option laws of North Carolina, California, Missouri and other States been sustained by the Supreme Courts of those States, but the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated Kansas case, has declared that if 'a State deems the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale, within her limits, of intoxicating liquors for other than medical, scientific and manufacturing purposes, to be necessary to the peace and security of society, the courts cannot, without usurping legisla- | cluded in the Navy Appropriation bill. tive functions, override the will of the people as thus expressed by their chosen representatives. They have nothing to do with the mere policy of legislation." Michigan can have a new Local Option in a few months, and this break-down of the present law, simply because there was a tiny screw loose, will hardly make Michigan a doubtful State.

THE BALLOT REFORM BILL.

Governor Hill is to give a hearing on Friday upon the Ballot Reform bill. It is to be hoped that there will be an effort to demonstrate to him the strong feeling in favor of the measure among the honest and intelligent men of both parties. It must be admitted that if the Governor chooses to be governed by low political motives he can expect to be sustained by the sentiment of his party in killing the bill. Most of the Democratic members of the Legislature voted against it, and the recent Democratic State Convention vehemently denounced it. Yet it is sustained by public opinion to an extraordinary degree, and Governor Hill ought to know that if he is to run for Governor it would be useful to him to have some creditable action to which he could "point with pride," as a claim to popular confidence. He would make the Democratic politicians angry by signing the bill, but they would support him anyway, if he should be nominated, and he might win some other votes by showing that he had respected popular sentiment in this matter.

The resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention, under the lead of George H. Forster, was disingenuous beyond its kind. The objection calculated to make most impression upon the public mind is that the bill imposes 'needless and useless obstacles to the suffrages of the busy and hardworking voter." Now, in the first place, the law requires that election districts shall be so rearranged that each shall not contain more than 300 voters. This, as every one knows, will be a great improvement upon the existing situation. The long waits voters now have to make will not be necessary. To this extent the new law would make voting much easier for the "busy and hardworking voter." Then, it will take the voter no longer time to receive his ballots from the hand of a ballot clerk inside the polling-place than from a "worker" outside the polls. In fact, it will require less time, because the citizen who receives his ballots from the "workers" outside usually does so with caution, and examines not only every ballot, but reads every name, to see that he is not being imposed upon. This takes time. Under the new law, the voter would have no suspicions. He would know that the ballots contained the names of all the candidates, carefully and honestly printed under the direction of public officials. It would then only remain for him to mark the ballots. It is regarding this stage that demagogues

like Mr. Forster have found it easy to misrepresent. It is easy to give the impression that the process of marking a ballot so as to show for whom it is cast will consume a good deal of time. But what are the facts? The candidates will be arranged by party groups. That is to say, on the ballots for State officers the Republican ticket will be printed in a body in one place, and the Democratic ticket in a body in another place, and so on. Now, by one of the later amendments to the bill, the voter who wishes to

put a cross opposite the party name. The Democratic voter, who wants to vote the "straight ticket," as he is usually supposed to do, has only to put his mark after the word "Demoeratic," and his vote will be counted for all the candidates under it. Could anything be simpler? One minute's time will probably be sufficient for any man who can read and write to prepare all his ballots. And any voter who cannot read or write, or pecause of physical disability is unable to mark his ballots, can call upon the ballot clerks to do it for him, or to show him where he must place his mark, as he chooses. The ignorant voter is safer under this law, being guided by sworn officials, who are liable to prosecution if they deceive him, than if he is at the mercy of irresponsible outsiders. It is unfortunate that the bill as it was first introduced should have contained objectionable features, the recollection of which has perhaps remained with many. But the fact is that voting under the new law will be easier, safer and quicker than it is now, for all classes of

voters. Another bugaboo which the Democratic Convention sought to conjure up was that the bill would destroy "the secrecy of the ballot." On the contrary, the ballot will be more secret than it is now. A large proportion of voters get their ballots from the "workers" outside the polls, and disclose their politics in doing so But under this bill, no voter would need to disclose his politics at any stage of the proceeding. He marks his ballot in a compartment screened from observation, and is required to fold it so that his markings will not show. The statement that this bill is "destructive of the secrecy of the ballot" is an impudent falsehood. So, too, is the statement that it is "effective to promote fraud and corruption."

The real difficulty with the bill in the eyes of politicians like those who run the Democratic machine in this city is that it is effective to prevent fraud and corruption. Cheating would be almost impossible. Bribery would be greatly discouraged, because the briber would never be sure that the goods would be delivered. All excuse for assessments would be taken away, and the small professional politicians would be considerably out of pocket. These are the real objections.

"The Galveston News" asserts that Governor Hill is as "dead as a door nail" and that it is his own party which has killed him. We're afraid The News' doesn't take the papers. The Democratic State Convention which lately met in this city after indorsing Mr. Cleveland proceeded without a dissenting voice to indorse Mr. Hill. Here is the Will indorsement:

Resolved. That the convention approves the emi-ently wise, conservative and honorable Administra-ion of Governor Hill. In view of this resolution if it turns out that Hill is dead as a door nail, the Coroner who sits

upon the remains will hardly feel justified in

laying the blame on the Democratic party. Mr. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, has been rebuked again, and this time by the Supreme Court. But it is a revelation of the temper and tendency of the Democratic party that it places and keeps in office men who need to be coerced

into doing justice to the Union veterans. Minister Hanna, whose opinions of the corrup tion of the Government to which he was accredited were expressed, possibly with more than dipomatic freedom, is now reported to have manifested himself in a new way. New, that is to say, for diplomatic representatives of this country until within the past few years, for it must be admitted that Mr. Bayard's choice of statesmen to bear the American flag abroad has leaned strongly toward those who favor corn-juice. The report elegraphed is that Minister Hanna has been painting the town red." There ought to be, on the part of a truly reform Administration, some little anxiety to ascertain without delay whether this report is correct. If it is, Mr. Cleveland might wisely telegraph Minister Hanna to abstain until after the St. Louis Convention.

The Naval War College, founded by Rear Admiral Luce at Newport, and over which he has kept jealous guard, is doemed. Chairman Herbert, of the House Naval Committee, has declared that no provision for its maintenance will be in-

It takes about as long now to try to get a jury as it does to try the case.

A writer in "Time," the English magazine, directs attention to the fact that cremation is inconsistently opposed as an innovation. It was formerly the rule, when burial in the ground was not the lot of men who had deserved well of their country and their neighbors. Sir Thomas More, in his "Utopia," used this idea when he wrote: Him whom they see depart this life carefully and against his will, as though the soul be in despair and vexed in conscience, they bury with sorrow and silence, and when they have prayed God to be merciful to the soul, they cover the dead corse with earth. Contrariwise, all that de part merrily and full of good hope, for them no man mourneth, but followeth the hearse with joyful singing, commending the souls to God with great affection, and at last, not with mourning orrow, but with great reverence, they burn the bodies.

PERSONAL.

A " Pittsburg Dispatch" writer tells that a few days ago Miss Maria Parloa accepted an invitation to dine with some very nice people at the house of one of her most ardent admirers. The dinner was a good one, and the hostess had prepared one dish-I think it was a salad-strictly according to Miss Parloa's directions as given in her book. It was natural that the hostess as given in her book. It was natural that the hostess should feel a little hurt when she observed that Miss Parloa would not taste the salad. "Miss Parloa, don't you know that that salad is made strictly after your recipe?" the hostess asked. "Yas," replied Miss Parloa, "and that's why I am afraid to eat it. I have told people how to make a great many things that would give me nightmare for a week if I ate them."

Mme. Zimmerman, who has just died at the age of eighty-seven years, was the mother of Mme. Charles Gounod. Another of her daughters married M. Pigny, the architect who built M. Gounod's splendid house in

"I happen to know," says a "London Star" writer, " that a badly ventilated room is the one thing in the world Mr. Gladstone fears. During the gen eral election there was a curious and a pathetic op sode which brings this out. Mr. Gladstone spoke in Manchester-I think it was in the Free Trade Hallthe crowd was terrible, the heat awful. Mr. Gladstone was very much affected by the badness of the atmosphere. Once or twice he had actually to stop in the middle of his speech, and he declared to those around him that he could not possibly go on. But with that noble resolution which has borne him through such mighty struggles to ultimate victory, he pulled himself togethor, declared that somebody should say what he had to say, and that if he didn't say it nobody else could; and he went on haroically to the end. He suffered a severe penalty, for he had to go to bed immediately after the speech and remain in bed for a whole day afterward."

It is expected at Augusta, Me., that Mrs. Blaine will return thither about the middle of June, leaving her husband in Europe.

Kaiser Frederick said, in accepting honorary mem bership in the Academy of Legal Sciences, at Madrid:
"The first task of the legislator is to procure equal right for all." Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, will receive the

officers of the State militia and the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and their English guests on June 5. General Boulanger's father was one of the intensest

of Bonapartists. Thirty years ago, says "The Milwankee Evening Wisconsin," Elbridge Smith and Melville Fuller came West together, Mr. Smith locating at Menasha and Mr. Fuller stopping in Chicago and hanging out his shingle. Fuller didn't grow rich rapidly, while Smith rapidly built up an extensive law practice. One day, after carefully canvassing the situation, Mr. Fuller decided on a change of location. Chicago was too low for him and effents too hard to find. He accordingly wrote to his friend Smith, of Menasha, Inviting himself to become a partner of the Wiscomin lawyer, share-and-share-alile in profits and losses. Mr. Smith did not agree to the proposal and wrote to the Chicago lawyer declining the proposal. Fuller rog-ined in Chicago and got to the front lust the same.

THE WALLACK TESTIMONIAL

A BRILLIANT AUDIENCE PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE VETERAN ACTOR

THE NET RECEIPTS \$20,000-" HAMLET" PRO-DUCED WITH A STAR CAST-THE PERFORM-ANCE A SUCCESS IN EVERY WAY.

gathering upon the stage and in the auditorium

of the Metropolitan Opera House last night was the greatest hoper that has ever been offered to an actor in this country. It was a well deserved tribute from the dramatic profession and the theatre-goers of this and neighboring cities to the last of a family of great actors who for nearly half a century have held the most prominent place in our dramatic history. Many of those present on both sides of the footlights had been friends and admirers of Lester Wallack's father, J. W. Wallack, and his cousin J. W. Wallack, jr. There were even a few who had dim memories of his paternal and maternal grandfathers, both distinguished ctors. While Lester Wallack's first dramatic efforts were made in England, all the serious and successful work of his life has been done here. For more than forty years he charmed and delighted the public in ost endless succession of parts ranging from the lightest of farce to the sentimental horoes of melo drama. There is scarcely a leading character in the entire list of old comedies that he has not vivified with his inimitable grace and aplomb. In fact the very excellence of his own acting made the difficulties of his management greater, for his audiences never accepted as a satisfactory substitute for him any one of the numerous leading men he from time to time presented. It was as stage-manager for his father that Lester Wallack gained that knowledge of the old comedies that has stood him in such good stead, and which alone made possible the quick succession of plays that has just closed the last season of a stock company at the theatre which bears his name. As a manager Lester Wallack's ideals were always high, and in the many and often discouraging changes of public taste he has vigorously fought the battle for good and pure plays. To him is largely due the perfection we have attained in stage dressing and mounting. It was on his boards that the art of costuming was practically revolutionized by Mrs. Hoey, and at his theatre have been presented scenic effects that remain unsurpassed if indeed they have ever been equalled. In the excitement and adulation aroused by the visits of foreign stars and companies, we are sometimes apt to forget the doings of our own people. It will need only the faintest hint to recall to those who witnessed it Lester Wallach's great presentation of "Much Ado About Nothing," which it is

lence or attention to and truth of detail. ENTHUSIASM FROM THE START. No sconer were the first steps in the proposed tes-timonial taken by Messrs. Booth, Barrett, Daly and Palmer, than the enthusiasm which reached its climax last night began to manifest itself. volunteers sent in their names, and the only difficulty in selecting a cast was in the embarrassment of material offered. For once, at least, all petty professional jealousies were cast away and the most distinguished actors and actresses sought the privilege of playing even the least important parts. printed below of those who appeared in the ranks of the supernumeraries contains the names of nearly all prominent actors and actresses who are at present lisengaged. It is worthy of record here that Miss sina Vokes closed Daly's and Frank Mayo the Cominue (with the cordial assent of Mr. Hart) in orde that they might take part in the performance. The generosity of the stockholders of the Opera House, in giving the use of the building and their extensive wardrobe, should also be mentioned.

safe to say has never been equalled for general excel-

The enforced departure of Augustin Daly for Eng land threw upon A. M. Palmer the chief work of the benefit, and though the labor has been great and incessant and the difficulties many, he carried it through in a way that gave general satisfaction. The distri-bution of seats and the sale of boxes were managed with the utmost possible fairness, and although many could not get seats, or the seats they desired, this was owing wholly to the limitation of the auditorium. The pecuniary results, which exceed in the gross \$21,000, are as remarkable as they are creditable to all concerned. All who were fortunate enough to be present last night will bear it in their memories as one of the greatest events of their lives, and in years yet far away some will doubtless be telling their grandchildren of this performance. THE PLAY AND THE CAST

It was eminently fitting that the greatest of tragedies should be chosen by the best American tragedians as the play in which they would do honor to their assoclate and friend who had been for so long the fore most of American comedians and managers. After many changes the cast of "Hamlet" was thus arranged:

nged:
Hamlet Hamlet's Father Lawrence Barrett
Ghost of Hamlet's Father John Gleet
Frank Mayo
John Gleet
Lawrence Barrett
Frank Mayo Joseph Wheelock
Milnes Levick
Joseph Jefferson
W. J. Fforence
Harry Edwards
Helena Molleska
Gertrude Kellogg
Rose Coghlan The Player Queen The following members of the dramatic profession

generously volunteered to appear as auxiliaries for this performance: Mrs. Melice Rankin, Madame Ponisi, Ada Dyas, Kate Forsythe, Mrs. Sol. Smith, Katherine Rogers, Minnie Maddern, Virginia Buchanan, Ida Vernon, Dora Goldthwalte, May Brookyn. Selina Dolaro, Mittens Willett, Adele Belgarde, Annie Ward Tiffany, Netta Gulon, Katie Gilbert, Louisa Eldridge, Helen Sedgwick, Sydney Cowell, Blanche Whiffin, Alice Fisher, Alice Lorimer, Josie Knight, Fannie Bart, Jennie Christie, Lottie Hough, Grace Thorne, Lillie Alder, Clara Lipman, Frances Graham, Frances Huribut, Katheriba Lorimer, Gladys Graves. Mamie Haynes, Ada Dwyer, Octavia Allan, Gertrude Johnson, Gypsy Olcott, Henry Walton, James I. Carhart, Charles Wheatleigh, Raymond Holmes, Harry Hilliard, S. Miller Kent, Henry Herrmann, Harry Bell, Edwin Parrish, Edward Stancliffe, W. J. Fergu son, T. G. Patton, Frank Allen, John H. Findlay, G. L. Stout, Thomas McKean, J. T. McKever, Frederick Huebner, Adalbert Bruening, M. A. Henry Barmon Nelli, William Miller, Bruce Hayes, F. J. Walsh, tlett, Blanche Thorne, Marion Booth, Nadage Goundre, Dorec, Rachel Booth, Marcedes Malarini, Lillie Eld ridge, Ida Mulle, Rose Miffany, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Amy Lee, May Robson, Annie Wood, Kate Magnus, Sarah A. Miles, George Deo, Mary Shaw, Maude Wentworth, Louise Rial Miss Conway, Miss Craddock, Alice G. Saunders, Mary Saunders-Winter, Rosina Vokes, F. F. Mackay, Charles Vandenhoff, Ben Maginley, Barton Hill, Le nard Grover, Nelson Wheatcroft, D. H. Harkins, Owen Fawcett, Edwin F. Mayo, Alfred Ayres, Edgar L. Pavenport, W. J. Carlton, C. C. Craig, Alfred Noel Follin, Lysander Thompson, F. Hagan, Harry Watkins, Harry Gwynette, J. W.

Pigott, Sheridan S. Block, E. A. McDowell, Con Thorpe, Percy Winter, C. W. Couldock, Redfield Clarke, William Harcourt, Ralph Howard, L. Johnstone, Robert Neil, Thomas E. Garrick, Francis M. Livingstone, Felix Morris, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Frank Dietz, Charles Rivers, Joseph Rolfe, Isabella Irving, Eleanor Barry, Mercedes Leigh, Kitty Hough, Louise Sanford Eldridge, John H. Browne, Annie Levian, Lorenzo Croninger, Blanche Weaver, Edward Trenchard, Josephine Trenchard.

THE PERFORMANCE. When the curtain was raised a few minutes after 8 o'clock nearly all the vast audience was seated. The broad area of the stage was liberally used in setting the first scene, and the towers of Elsinore seemed to melt away far in the distance. Frank Mordaunt, the Francisco, who alone paced the stage, was scarcely recognized, but the Bernardo and Marcellus, Messrs. Vanderfeit and Kelcoy, were greeted with applause. Great interest attached to Mr. Earrett's performance of the Ghost, a part in which he had not previously been seen here. It was a dignified, effective and sympathetic characterization. Another decided novelty was the exquisitely tender and graceful Ophelia of Mme. Modjeska. In none of her Shakesperean roles has she shown more true and delicate insight or more admirable art. Mr. Booth was fired to unusual energy and force by the efforts of his associates and the importance of the occasion. Never has he played Hamlet more superbly than he did last night. Mr. Jefferson's quaint humor as the First Gravedigger kept the audience in constant laughter, and he had a worthy assistant in W. J. Florence. Mr. Gilbert's noble representation of Polonius won fervent recognition, and liberal applause was also given to Frank Mayo, Eben Plympton, Joseph Wheelock, Harry Edwards, Gertrude Kellogg and Rose Coghlan. The performance moved with commendable smoothness, redecting great credit on the stage managers, iten. Teal and Oliver Doud.

The orchestra of the Symphony Society under Walter Damrosch furnished much excellent music. Messrs. Vanderfelt and Kelcoy, were greeted with

WARM THANKS FROM MR. WALLACK.

At the end of the second act there were loud calls for Mr. Wallack, and on the curtain being drawn up he was discovered standing by a table, on which was a magnificent basket of flowers that had been sent to him. Nearly all in the house, men and women allike, rose to their feet, waved handkerchiefs and applicated for more than a minute. Then a stentorian veice called for three cheers for Leeter Wallack," and these having been given with tremendous energy, Mr. Wallack ad-

vanced to the footlights, and in a voice often tremulous

with emotion, said:

Ladies and gentlemen: I hope that you will be able to hear me. I have been suffering with as severe a cold that at one time I doubted if I should be able to speak at all. Should I not be audible kindly let me know. As I look around me I feel the difficulty of thanking you for this magnificent tribute, and still I ought not to feel any magnineent trioute, and sells I ought not to feel any difficulty, and yet again when you think that the press, the drama, music and the great public have all combined to do me honor, the difficulty is rather to speak adequately than to speak at all. I will not go into any distussion of the the question of whether I have endeavored to serve you honestly during the forty years of my career. I see before me abundant proof that you believe in my honesty and good faith. I will here quote a remark once made by one of the greatest dramatic artists America has ever produced, the renowned and regretted Charlotte Cushman. She said on that occasion, "Art is a most exacting mistress, but the

repays with royal munificence."

It is a difficult matter to select names from the vast array which the programme presents, to which to tender special acknowledgment, but I must not forget to mention that this event originated with two great managers, Messrs. Palmer and Daly, and three great actors. Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and Joseph Jefferson. I am sure my brothers and sisters in art, and whose hearts are bound up in the carrying out. are bound up in the carrying out of this great enter-prise, will feel no touch of jedousy if I allude to one great artist, whom I have not the honor of even per-sonally knowing, Helena Modjeska. And I would be senally knowing, Helena Modjeska. And I would be remiss, indeed, not to name one who has no place on the bill and no part in the play, but who has closed her theatre to do me honor-I mean Rosina Vokas. And now to all and every one, to the great public, the journalists, the actors, the musicians, the mechanics; I except no one. I stretch forth my hand in thanks and gratitude. I wish I could take you all by the hand, but I cannot. I have done a superst worker of this in my enterer, but I cannot a than the property of the stretch than the stretc great variety of things in my earcer, but I cannot I have done a great variety of things in my earcer, but I cannot do that. I devoutly and truly thank you again for this stupendous tribute. I bid you all geod-night But mind, this is not a farewell for if it please God to ones more give me control over this rebellious limb, I may trouble you again. With these few sincere words I bid you a respectful good night, and leave the stage to Hamlet and to you.

It was learned that Mr. Palmer would to-day hand to Mrs. Lester Wallack a check for \$20,000 as the ne receipts of the performance. During the evening the following cable message was

received: A. M. Palmer, Metropolitan Opera House, New-York:

Please add my voice to the thousands which will hone Wallack to-night. I shake hands with you across the Atlantic over the unparalleled success you have built upon our mutual imagination. I have received check for \$100 from August Belmont to be added to the Wallack fund.

AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE AUDITORIUM. Viewed from the seats within the orchestra rail reserved for the press, the grand proportions of the house, crowded to its utmost capacity, could be seen to advantage. Not only was every box well filled, and every seat occupied, but all available bits of standing room were densely packed. The backs and sides of the balcony, dress and family circles were black with a mass of people who earnestly but good humoredly contented for an occasional peep at the Wherever the eyes rested, faces well-known in business, the arts, professions and society were noted.

SOME OF THE PEOPLE PRESENT. Among the audience in the boxes were:

Mr. Postley, Mr. Goddard, H. Wilson, Judge Hilton and family, Mrs. Agnes Ethel-Tracy, Lester Wallack and family, Mrs. Lawrence Earrett, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Robert L. Cutting, Mrs. Terry, Mr. Hummel, Mr. Rand, Albert Weber and wife, John L. Riker, Mrs. W. H. Mesker, C. C. Delmonico, F. A. Loveeraft, W. H. Filess, Mrs. C. Borg. J. G. Moore, Robert Dunlag, Mrs. C. Borg. J. G. Moore, Robert Dunlag, Mrs. C. Borg. J. G. Moore, Robert Dunlag, Mrs. C. Borg. J. F. Smith, A. E. Hilton, M. Whitman, J. Morgan, Mrs. Ruhus Hatch, Mr. Fahnestock, E. F. Stoner, W. P. Dougiass, Mr. Mayer, Mrs. S. C. Harriott, Mrs. G. H. Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pusey, Kichard Ryan, Miss Isabella Irving, Mr. Miller, Mr. Gugenheim, J. M. Sellgman, L. Groomer, Mr. Hodgman, Mr. Hammond, Judge Dittonhoofer, Mrs. Terry, Leonard Jerome, J. Hunter, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Crocker, Mr. Hyde, J. Donnell. Mayor hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. William K. Vanderbill, Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, Mme. de Fonteuilliat, Thomas Howard, Jr., Frederick Beach, Oliver Beimont, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Dr. and Mrs. Soward Webb. Colonel and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Colonel McCaull, Mrs and the Misses de Ruyter, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb. Colonel and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Colonel McCaull, Mrs and the Misses de Ruyter, Mr. and Mrs. Sees Sellgman.

In the orchestra, William Bispham, Thomas Manning, D. V. Zolnowski, Dr. G. R. Sinney, E. C. Boardman, W. P. Ward, E. G. Woolsey, W. A. Harper, John Stow, Norman Cross, George H. McLean, Dr. Wynkoop, Nato Saisbury, J. G. K. Lawrence, W. R. Travers, Miss Stewart, Miss Kimball, Jacob Hess, Mrs. John Shewood, Dr. J. E. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton. Count Bozenta, Mrs. J. H. Draper, C. P. Palmer, J. H. Lippincott, Mrs. T. May, Miss Helne, Mr. R. M. Leiand, A. Darling, S. H. Elkins, H. Mrs. Held, the Hon. F Smyth, A. B. and H. G. Hiton, Georgo Law, Herman Oslrichs, John D. Townsend, J. W. Alexander, Howard Carroll, Mrs. L. Deas, W. E. Sinn, Mrs. R. Solomon, Dr. B. Robinson, Judge Charles, P. Daly, Thoodore Seligman, C. DuBois, Miss Marbury, Isaac Seligman, Mrs. Underhill, George Dodge, Dr. Curtis, Miss Wasserman.

In the Robert L. Cutting, Mrs. Terry, Mr. Hummel, Mr. Rand, Albert Weber and wife, John L. Riker, Mrs. W. H.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST OFFICERS. THE COMPANY NOW COMPLETELY REORGANIZED-

NEW DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

The directors of the American Loan and Trust Company, of No. 113 Broadway, held an adjourned meeting yesterday, at which they completed the reorganization of the company, by the election of a new president and of three new directors. In January last George H. Potts, Frederic A. Potts, Frank C. Hollins and William D. Snow resigned from the Board of Directors on account of a disagreement with the remaining members of the board, and Peter Wyckoff, George Evans, Granvillo P. Hawes and James S. Thurston were elected directors in their stead. Since then negotiations for the reorganization of the company have been in progress. On May 8 the annual meeting of the company was held, and the following directors were elected: John L. Macauley, Rowland N. Hazard, George S. Hart, Alexander G. Black, Wallace C. Andrews, John I. Blair, William P. Anderson, Jules Aldige, John D. Kimaney, John Ross, Charles Parsons, George A. Evans, Granville P. Hawes, James S. Thurston, Benjamin F. Tracy, John S. Silver, Thomas C. Goodrich, Payson Merrill and Heman Clark.

These directors met on May 10 to organize. At this meeting, the president, Rowland N. Hazard, on account of other interests, and in accordance with a determination often previously expressed, declined a re-election. The vice-president, George S. Hart, also declined a re-election, on the ground that the Secondave, surface road, of which he is the president, demanded all his attention. The directors then elected George A. Evans vice-president, to succeed Mr. Hart, and re-elected James S. Thurston secretary and treasurer. The meeting adjourned until yesterday, leaving the election of a president in abeyance, Mr. Hazard consenting to serve until his successor should be At yesterday's meeting three new directors were elected, Thomas C. Platt, John P. Townsend and O. D. Baldwin. This makes the whole number of directors twenty-two, the charter of the company per-mitting thirty-one. The board then completed the organization by the election of O. D. Baldwin as pre-ident. The meeting was quiet and harmonious, and the action of the directors was unanimous in all cases.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB DINNER. READING THE ANNUAL REPORTS AND ELECTING OFFICERS.

Nearly 200 members and friends of the Congress tional Club of New-York wers present at its annual meeting at Clark's last evening. After the usual social meeting and dinner, the business session was held, the president, Roswell Smith, occupying the chair. Reports were received from the secretary and the treasurer stating that the receipts for the year had been \$5,290 21 and that there was a balance of hand of \$1,645 31. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Roswell Smith; vice presidents, the Rev. Drs. Lyman Abbott and A. H. Clapp, Dr. L. C. Warner, S. S. Marpies; secretary, Charles C. Stimets; treasurer, Charles E. Hope; executive committee, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, H. W. Hubbard, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin; outlook committee, the Eev. Drs. L. H. Cobb, William Hayes Ward, William Kineaid, Edward W. Gilman and the Rev. John La Scurider; nominating committee, J. L. Halsey, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark, Edwin P. Ide, J. M. Goddard, Augustus Gaylord; reception committee. Thomas Habouden, H. H. Readle, F. W. Jesup, Charles P. Pierce, Sayres Hadley.

The Subject for discussion for the evening was "The Progress of Christianity in the World During "The Progress of Christianity in the World During the last Quarter of a Century." The Rev. Drs. Arthus the last Quarter of a Century. The Rev. Drs. Arthus Brooks, A. F. Schauffer, N. George Clark and Honry O. Houghton also spoke.

GARNETT INSTITUTE ALUMNI REUNION.